

The Senate Foreign Relations committee has voted to postpone indefinitely action on S. Res. 94 repealing the 1946 self-judging amendment by which the United States reserved to itself the right to decide whether certain international disputes are domestic in nature and therefore not subject to the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice.

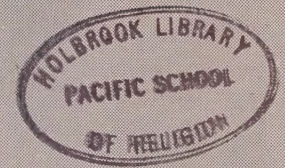
Voting to postpone committee consideration were Senators Hickenlooper (R-Iowa), who introduced the motion, Sparkman (D-Ala.), Mansfield (D-Mont.), Long (D-La.), Lausche (D-Ohio), Wiley (R-Wis.), Capehart (R-Ind.), Carlson (R-Kan.) and Williams of Delaware.

Committee Chairman Fulbright (D-Ark.), who voted against postponement along with six fellow Democrats and Republican Sen. Aiken (R-Vt.), said after the vote that he would not be surprised if the committee voted again on S. Res. 94 before Congress adjourned. Fulbright termed the whole question "highly controversial" and said he felt the vote reflected the state of the country. The civil rights battle contributed to the committee vote, he said, because "people are a little reluctant to get into another highly emotional issue."

Rep. Kathryn E. Granahan (D-Pa.), chairman of the Postal Operations Subcommittee of the House Post Office and Civil Service committee is pushing new legislation to curb dissemination of obscenity and pornography through the mails.

Sitting as chairman of a special legislative subcommittee, Mrs. Granahan has conducted public hearings on legislation which by law establishes a judicial officer in the Post Office department. One of the chief duties of this judicial officer would be

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- GENERAL BOARD OF WORLD PEACE
- GENERAL BOARD OF TEMPERANCE

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Dateline

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to expedite action against distributors of smut and filth. The bill would overcome a recent Federal court decision which struck down proceedings to prevent illegal use of the mails because the postal officer conducting the proceedings lacked legal authority.

According to witnesses appearing at the April 1 hearing, the judicial officer legislation would supplement another subcommittee bill, H. R. 7379, which eliminates procedural delays in the prosecution of distributors of obscenity. The latter measure, which received overwhelming House approval last year, still awaits action by the Senate Post Office and Civil Service committee.

President Eisenhower and British Prime Minister Harold Macmillan issued a joint statement, March 29, agreeing in principle to a Soviet proposal for a moratorium on underground nuclear test explosions of below 19 kilotons. The Soviet proposal was made March 20 at the three-power nuclear test ban talks in Geneva. The Eisenhower-Macmillan agreement followed a quick visit by Macmillan to Washington.

The two leaders said, however, that the moratorium on underground testing could not begin until (1) the three powers had concluded a general nuclear weapons treaty banning all other nuclear weapons tests, with adequate provisions for control and inspection, and (2) had set up joint research teams to find ways of detecting underground tests of below 19 kilotons. Scientific methods of equipment now available cannot distinguish between small underground tests and certain natural phenomena such as earthquakes.

The Senate passed by voice vote, March 29, a bill to reduce the Federal cabaret tax from 20 to 10 per cent, as of May 1 this year. The bill would affect night clubs, cabaret, roof gardens and similar establishments where entertainment accompanies the serving of food or beverage.

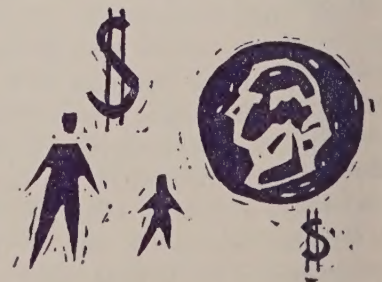
It has been sent to the President for his signature.

Although the Treasury department opposed the tax reduction because of an estimated \$20 million annual revenue loss, the Senate Finance committee cited two reasons for cutting the tax back to ten per cent. It called the 20 per cent tax discriminatory since other excise taxes did not exceed 10 per cent, and a "deterrent to the employment of musicians and other entertainers." Congress had been under heavy pressure by musicians unions and cabaret owners to do away with the 20 per cent levy.

The House Education and Labor committee has reported an amended bill to provide \$325 million-a-year for three years in Federal grants to the states for school construction only. Grants would be outright the first year; in the second and third years states would be required to match the Federal grants on a 50-50 basis.

Individual states will receive grants under the bill based on the number of school-age children (5-17 years). The bill carries no equalization formula giving poorer states proportionally larger allocations than rich ones.

The bill, which now goes to the House Rules committee, would provide for about 25,000 classrooms. In addition, according to the report, it would encourage the states to finance the cost of another 15,000 classrooms through the Federal-state matching funds formula in the second and third years.



The Education and Labor committee had previously rejected an amendment to provide up to \$48,750,000 in loans to private schools for construction.

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Extremists try to curb clergy

by John Wicklein

The recent controversy over references to religion in an Air Force training manual is only symptomatic of a continuing conflict that has been going on over several years. For the benefit of its readers, CONTACT here reprints a comprehensive New York Times summary, plus an editorial comment from that distinguished newspaper.—ed.

Protestant leaders in the Midwest and in Texas believe a concerted effort is being made by extreme economic and religious conservatives to keep ministers and church councils from speaking out on social issues and force them to "stick to the gospel."

The effort, they say, has intensified in the six weeks since an Air Force training manual drew attention to long-standing assertions by ultra-conservatives that Communists had infiltrated the major Protestant denominations and their federation, the National Council of Churches.

The council protested the manual, and the Defense Department withdrew it with apologies. The withdrawal incensed fundamentalists. They insisted in rallies that the charges were true, and demanded that the publication be reinstated.

This week-end the Rev. Dr. Roy G. Ross, general secretary, sent a letter to all members of Congress stating that the council and its thirty-three constituent bodies "are and always have been unalterably opposed to communism."

But the council "insists not only on the right, but also on the duty of the churches and of religious communions and their members to study and comment upon issues, whether, political, economic or social, which affect human relations," he went on.

It is on this point that liberal and moderate ministers run into violent disagreement from fundamentalist

clergy. The conservatives insist that the church "preach the Bible and teach Sunday school," and keep out of social and political debates.

"This basic issue in the present controversy is still the old fundamentalist-modernist argument," the Rev. Dr. Roe Johnston, minister of the First Presbyterian Church in Indianapolis, said in an interview last week.

"The fundamentalists have found a new club in these Communist charges, and it gets them more publicity than they ever had before, and so they are going to flail away."

Ministers such as Dr. Johnston, a former football star at Annapolis, are not afraid to speak strongly on social issues. But many others, according to executives of local church councils, are afraid that if they do they will be attacked as Communist sympathizers or undercut financially.

Intimidation seen

A Chicago denominational official saw the attacks as attempts at intimidation in the manner of the late Senator Joseph R. McCarthy, Republican of Wisconsin, with guilt by association as the chief weapon.

"If we lose the freedom of the pulpit," he said, "then we're gone."

He noted that the attackers had not been able to name any incumbent official of a major denomination or the National Council as a Communist.

That moderate and liberal clergymen have genuine fears for this freedom was indicated in interviews last week in four areas, where pressure from ultra-conservative clergy and laymen had been reported—Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Chicago and Houston.

The pressure, these men agreed, stems from two sources:

¶ Wealthy laymen in and out of mainline denominations, who object to social, economic and political pronouncements by local ministers, de-

nomination leaders and officers of the National Council.

¶ Theological conservatives who object to liberalism in matters of belief, which predominates within the major denominations affiliated with the council.

The efforts of the one group, according to local church council executives, reinforce the efforts of the other.

Those opposing the council have found guidance in the nightly broadcasts of Fulton Lewis Jr. For the last three weeks the commentator has devoted a third of his daily broadcasts on 310 stations across the country to attacks on the council and liberal clergy leaders.

Lewis often quoted

Midwestern ministers say Mr. Lewis is the source most frequently quoted to them when their parishioners ask questions such as, "What are you going to do about the Communists in our denomination?"

Mr. Lewis was asked whether he was making his attack on the council as a kind of crusade.

"Yes, I am," he replied. "I think that the National Council of Churches in many of its functions is a very fine organization. But it should not, however, be represented as the spokesman for 38,000,000 Protestants when it is not the spokesman."

This objection was also heard across the Midwest from supporters of the council. At the council's headquarters here, James G. Wine, associate general secretary, said the organization was aware of the criticism.

"Certainly we do not speak for 38,000,000 people," he said. "No one could. And you'll note that pronouncements adopted by our General Assembly always say the delegates 'urge' the churches to do thus and so, never that they have to do it."

Mr. Lewis said he wanted to stress "that the Air Force manual told the truth and should never have been repudiated."

The council, he said, "should not

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speak out on political issues, and so far as they speak out on social issues, it should be from a religious standpoint."

Would Withhold Funds

He has suggested his listeners write to J. Howard Pew, former president of the Sun Oil Company and head of the United Presbyterian Foundation, for a report Mr. Pew wrote opposing the council's participation in "current secular affairs."

Mr. Pew, in a speech in Chicago a week ago, warned his denomination that men of wealth would continue to withhold contributions to the corporate church until it stopped making pronouncements on social issues, such as civil rights and collective bargaining. He has been supported by Gen. Robert E. Wood, former head of Sears, Roebuck & Co., and other affluent laymen.

In an interview Mr. Pew said:

"I would be just as much opposed to their making these pronouncements if they were enunciating my philosophy. These people do not have the knowledge and the competence in these areas. They should stick to ecclesiastical subjects."

The local minister, he said, has a responsibility in ethical and moral considerations that does not apply to the corporate church.

The Rev. Dr. Eugene Carson Black, chief executive officer of the United Presbyterian Church disagreed with Mr. Pew.

"In all my ministry," he commented, "I have never been criticized for 'meddling' in political affairs by any church member who agreed with the views expressed."

"The stake that the Protestant churches have in this whole business is to keep themselves free to teach and preach the Gospel. Those who are pressing the church to keep out of economic and political areas, whether they know it or not, are attempting to make in this country a tame, kept church such as all totalitarian states attempt."

Support for slanderous accusations against liberal churchmen "normally comes from people who combine conservative theology with conservative economics and politics, specifically including we thy men of the far right," he declared.

He said he would not put it past the Communist party to try to push this kind of confusion in the Protestant churches.

Raises Red Connection

"If there are Communists in this thing," he said, "I am sure they are using these extreme anti-Communists as their unwitting tools to try to destroy the Protestant churches, which have always been implacable foes of the Communist party and ideology."

Dr. Blake and other major denominational officials listed these fundamentalists as chief sources of attacks on the more liberal clergy:

¶ Maj. Edgar C. Bundy of the

Air Force Reserve, chairman of the Church League of America in Wheaton, Ill., a lecturer and pamphleteer. He led the group in the Illinois department of the American Legion that condemned the Girl Scout handbook as "un-American."

¶ Myers G. Lowman of Cincinnati, executive secretary of Circuit Riders, Inc., organized in 1951 by thirty-three Methodist laymen to oppose "socialism and communism" in the Methodist Church.

¶ The Rev. Carl McIntire of Collingswood, N. J., founder of the American Council of Churches, a small schismatic group, and editor of The Christian Beacon, which is devoted to attacks on the National Council.

¶ Verne P. Kaub of Madison, Wis., organizer of the American Council of Christian Laymen and a pamphleteer, who supports Mr. McIntire.

¶ The Rev. Billy James Hargis of

An Attack on Religion—a New York Times editorial

Two thousand years ago the Christian religion was considered so subversive that its founder was put to death and its followers driven underground. Times have changed since then, except in some of the Communist areas. Yet, as John Wicklein wrote in this paper yesterday, a bitter and ignorant attack is now being made on a Protestant organization, the National Council of Churches, on the ground that it is infiltrated by Communists and other Left-Wingers. The attack was brought out into the open when the Air Force withdrew, with apologies, a training manual which made just these charges.

If anyone will take the trouble to read the New Testament, or certain parts of the Old Testament, he will find that the prophets, including the Man of Nazareth, had indeed little reverence for riches or the possessors of worldly power, and had, on the contrary, a deep pity for the poor and the afflicted. All through the centuries the Christian church in all its phases and divisions has had a social as well as a religious message. Like other great religions, Judaism included, it has been repeatedly stirred by social reform movements.

In this light we may look again at those fantastic mentalities who attack what one of Mr. Wicklein's informants called "the freedom of the pulpit." So far as there is anything beyond a moronic vacuum in these attacks, they are really directed at all efforts to reconcile our society with the Ten Commandments and the Sermon on the Mount. An intra-church struggle is no doubt going on and in this dispute the general public outside the affected denominations need not take part. We have a right, however, to object to any attempts to intimidate the ministers of any religion. The symptoms of the present anti-clerical campaign are recognizable in their similarity to other discreditable incidents over many decades and even generations. They are cheap, silly and irreligious.

Tulsa, Okla., president of The Christian Crusade, lecturer and radio speaker. His pamphlet, "The National Council of Churches Indicts Itself on 50 Counts of Treason to God and Country," was cited as source material in the Air Force training manual.

Heavy Financial Backing

All these men have said they draw financial support from contributors to their organizations, or from lecture fees.

Church council executives say the major costs of their operations—the distribution of pamphlets and air time for radio program—are underwritten by two independent oil operators in Dallas and a Philadelphia industrialist. Attempts to reach these men and their business offices for confirmation have proved unavailing.

The five appear to have strong financial backing. Several weeks ago a small radio station in Illinois was offered \$5,000 a week to broadcast Mr. McIntire's "Reformation Hour." The clergyman is heard on ninety stations across the country.

After 1936, when the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A. withdrew his ordination, Mr. McIntire concentrated his attack on that church. Later he shifted to attacks on the Roman Catholic Church, and more recently to the National Council.

Material used over the years by the five anti-liberals was quoted freely in the Air Force manual as proof that Communists were a guiding force in the council and major denominations.

Their chief sources of "documentation" are quotations from one another, information against clergymen in the "raw" files of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, unevaluated testimony (sometimes their own) before that committee, and writings by them inserted in the Congressional Record by ultra-conservative Senators and Representatives.

Omission in change

A charge circulated by these men and Mr. Lewis is that Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam spoke at a dinner of

the Congress of American-Soviet Friendship.

Omitted from the charge is the fact that the time was Nov. 8, 1942, when the United States was officially allied with the Soviet Union, that those present included Owen D. Young, Cordell Hull, Lord Halifax, Edward Stettinius, Jr., and Senator Kenneth Mc Kellar, Democrat of Tennessee, and that sponsors of the congress included Senator Leverett Saltonstall, Republican of Massachusetts, and Christian A. Herter, now Secretary of State.

Charles P. Taft of Cincinnati, brother of the late Republican Senator Robert A. Taft and an Episcopal layman active in the National Council, called the charges "chiefly an anti-intellectual attack."

"They don't want to discuss the 'Communist conspiracy' on any intellectual basis," he said, "because they don't show at all that ministers preach Communist doctrines. They always merge proposals for social welfare with communism, with an anti-intellectual refusal to make a discrimination between them. In a sense, it is the same sort of anti-intellectual attack that Senator McCarthy made on proposals for social welfare."

Churchgoers in Houston, Tex., seemed by far the most disturbed over the charges of communism. A council official described it as a "disaster area" for old-line Protestantism.

This may be because the area mixes religion with conservative economic and social thought: A car parked outside a large fundamentalist church has a sticker that reads "Constitution Party—Repeal the Income Tax"; a lighted sign in front of an insurance company division office says, "Joy shall be in heaven over one sinner that repenteth."

Independent, emotional-appeal churches are springing up all over the city in attractive contemporary buildings containing church schools, nurseries and air-conditioning.

At one, the Berachah Church, Major Bundy last Sunday, drew 4,000

persons to four rallies against the National Council.

"Moderns and liberals hate the word fundamentalist, because it deals with the fundamental teachings of the Bible and because it means the fundamentals on which this country was founded," he told them.

Refers to Professor Here

Churchmen who do not agree with his definition of fundamentals, he implied, are soft on communism.

He said a retired professor at Union Theological Seminary in New York had been identified as a Communist. He charged that the professor had been active in the National Council, which was not true.

"The National Council of Churches is on the same block in New York City as Union Theological Seminary and Columbia University," Major Bundy observed, and added: "Birds of a feather, eh?" His audience laughed.

But officials of the Greater Houston Council of Churches think the situation is serious.

"There is a readiness of the people in this Bible Belt to accept these charges," the Rev. Virgil E. Lowder, executive director, said. "Most pastors are being pretty cautious about saying anything in rebuttal, for fear of reprisals."

The council decided it had to reply, and it did in a television talk by the Rev. John D. Craig, a Presbyterian minister and former president of the Houston Association of Ministers.

"Of course the Communists have tried to infiltrate the churches, just as they have tried to infiltrate the business and professional groups," Mr. Craig declared. "But they have not been successful in the churches, because it is too hard for them to pretend to be Christians."

Criticism of the church councils comes from persons within as well as outside old-line churches.

W. Hume Everett, Houston divi-

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sion attorney for the Ohio Oil Company, has written to all vestrymen of St. John the Divine Episcopal Church asking them to withhold contributions from the local, state and national councils so long as they speak out on social affairs.

"They don't speak for me," he said in an interview.

"They support, without exception, all socialistic laws. The primary purpose of the local, state and national councils is not to promote the love of Jesus Christ but more government control."

Mr. Everett said he knew and had worked with Major Bundy.

"Bundy advises people to leave their churches, but I want to work inside the church. I want to persuade the pastors to leave us poor, dumb laymen to take care of politics, and take care of the spiritual guidance that will help us do this."

Widening effects

The attack has had an effect in other cities.

In Wichita, Kan., the board of deacons of the largest American Baptist Church in the country voted to cut off the church's \$33,000 contribution to the denomination in protest against its membership in the National Council.

While a reporter was in local church council offices in the Midwest, phone calls came in from ministers and laymen asking about the Communist charges and what would be done about them. Ministers reported their congregants confused and disturbed by the issue.

"This is the first time I've seen our clergy angry," the Rev. Laurence T. Hosie, executive secretary of the Greater Indianapolis Church Federation, said. "The whole American concept of the right to differ within your loyalty to the country is being challenged here."

The Indiana Area of the Methodist Church reported that Commu-

nist charges concerning the authors of the Revised Standard Version of the Bible had led members of the Central Avenue (Indianapolis) Methodist Church to ask the minister to stop using it. The members said they did not want any "Red-oriented scripture."

American Legionnaires in a Presbyterian church were reported to have asked that funds be withheld from the denomination until it dropped its affiliation with the National Council.

The Legion, which has its national headquarters in Indianapolis, has taken no official stand on the Air Force manual, but the charges have

"It's Worse Than We Thought, This One Even Has Red Letters!"



Greensboro Daily News

been discussed at meetings in local posts.

Neil E. Wetterman, Americanism chairman of the Legion's Hamilton County (Cincinnati) Council, said the manual "certainly is an important part of the education concerning Communist infiltration, and we will be using it in lectures before the Kiwanis, P.T.A. and church groups."

He said he had used pamphlets by Mr. Lowman for reference when his committee had been asked if a person was a "good individual to have as a speaker."

The Circuit Riders pamphlets, which Mr. Lowman says are de-

voted exclusively to listings of "subversive affiliations" of clergymen and laymen, are distributed widely in and outside the Methodist denomination.

Church leaders in Cincinnati, Mr. Lowman's home, say he has been able to keep the issue alive in the area.

In an interview Mr. Lowman said he was glad the manual issue had come up.

"I think this controversy is the best thing that ever happened for conservative religion in this country," he said. "It's brought it down to a matter of survival for the National Council of Churches."

He said his only concern was that church facilities not be used for subversion or socialistic purposes.

"My position is that the National Council of Churches and its program addresses itself in the main to the grievances and the animal appetites of man," he went on. "The program, goes under the fancy title of 'social gospel.'"

"We are for a minister speaking out on any issues except the promotion of socialism, communism or pro-Communist activities."

Last year Mr. Lowman was paid \$4,500 by the Georgia Commission on Education as a "secret investigator" in its efforts, according to Gov. Marvin Griffin, "to keep our educational institutions free and segregated."

Mr. Lowman has attacked leaders of the Greater Cincinnati Council of Churches as subversive. In 1952 he applied for a job as public relations director of the council. He was refused.

The Rev. Raoul C. Calkins, district superintendent of the Cincinnati area of the Methodist Church, commented:

"The whole implication that within Protestantism there is a lack of loyalty to the United States and a tendency to be loyal to communism is just ridiculous and unfounded."

Church and community concern about the increasing emphasis on violence and sex in motion pictures and movie advertising has been reflected in action by the Methodist Television Radio and Film Commission.

TRAFCO recently passed a resolution asking the National Council of Churches to take the lead in helping the churches combat the situation.

The TRAFCO resolution:

"The West Coast Committee of the Broadcasting and Film Commission of the National Council of Churches, under the leadership of its Chairman, Bishop Gerald Kennedy, and its executive Mr. George Heimrich, has focused the attention of the entire nation through statements in the public press on the deplorable excess emphasis on violence and sex in the entertainment films; and

"Protestants are rightly opposed to censorship or limitation of freedom of thought and expression; and

"The production of entertainment film involves more than mere freedom of expression inasmuch as it is also a major industry with policies controlled in part by financial considerations; and

"The motion picture has a powerful opinion—molding impact on its audiences both in this country and around the world and, therefore, the producers should be mindful of their responsibility to see that the influence is a constructive one, especially on the characters of children and youth; and

"The Broadcasting and Film Commission of the National Council has postponed the issuance of any statement on this matter because a special committee of the Council has been working two years on a study of Mass Communications, including not only the entertainment film but also radio and television, but as yet has not completed its recommendations; and

"Therefore, Be It Resolved that the Television, Radio and Film Commission of the Methodist Church instruct its Secre-



TEMPERANCE

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tarries to petition the Broadcasting and Film Commission to secure a statement from the study Committee as soon as possible presenting Christian standards of morality in motion pictures, radio and television."

NRPC resolution

A similar concern was expressed in Washington, D. C., by that city's chapter of the National Religious Publicity Council. It too passed a resolution as follows:

"Inasmuch as a trend exists toward increasing inclusion of the elements of sex and violence in contemporary motion pictures designed for viewing by the general public; and

"Inasmuch as large, established film companies have recently produced a number of dramatic motion pictures ostensibly based on Biblical incidents but altered to an extent so as to result in an essential distortion of the Scriptural account, a distortion which frequently takes the form of an exaggeration of evil—especially sex and violence—with conspicuous neglect of the condemnation and judgment the Bible attaches to such evil; and

"Inasmuch as some contemporary motion pictures actually hold up to disrepute widely-held convictions of the Judeo-Christian tradition; and

"Inasmuch as the movie industry has made in recent years many films of great spiritual value and has thus shown its ability to produce profitable movies with a most worthwhile message;

"Be it resolved that we, the members of the Washington chapter of the National Religious Publicity Council, do hereby express the following:

"Resolved that this body records its strong disapproval of motion pictures which

- a) overemphasize sex and violence,
- b) distort the Biblical account, or
- c) hold up essential aspects of the Judeo-Christian tradition to disrepute, and that it cite such films as detrimental to the nation's moral climate;

"Resolved, that this body commends the West Coast office of the Broadcasting and Film Commission of the National Council of Churches for its forthright stand in opposition to objectionable films;

"Resolved, that this body calls upon the annual convention of the National Religious Publicity Council to adopt a resolution condemning objectionable films;

"Resolved, that this body calls upon the General Board of the National Council of Churches, the National Association of Evangelicals, and other interdenomination and denominational agencies to voice their concern over objectionable motion pictures and to bring their influence to bear against such film productions."

Social concern is a Methodist heritage

Methodist Bishop Gerald Kennedy has cautioned Methodist churches against lax discipline and a tendency to slack off in demands on members.

Methodists always have placed great stress on discipline for preachers and laymen, both moral and intellectual. "But too much of this has been lost in our time. We make our Christianity easy and soft," Bishop Kennedy said.

Speaking on *The Methodist Way of Life*, he said "we are caught up in the most serious conflict we have faced in centuries, and our easy-going Christianity is simply not good enough. I think it is time for us to proclaim that Christians must show a new devotion, a great courage, and incarnate a conquering faith."

Methodist heritage, he said, includes social concern. "It is our aim to maintain a free pulpit. Our laymen do not expect to agree with all pronouncement of their preachers. But with a few exceptions, they will defend the right of the man in the pulpit to proclaim his world as he believes God commands. We are committed to the doctrine of separation of church and state. We believe in a free man, proclaiming a free gospel, from a free pulpit, to free men."

by

Caradine R. Hooton

The General Board of Temperance will present to the 1960 General Conference a commendable record of achievement. The report will reveal amazing progress, despite mounting pressures.

It will be regarded by some as most unfortunate that at this stage of its unprecedented success in programming, the board should cease to function as a distinctive agency of the Church.

The alcohol industry has already hailed "merger" as an opening of new markets for liquor. Others will look upon it as a "backward step." Some will even fear that Methodists are heading toward "moderation."

We are favoring a United Plan of operation for the three boards! Our work together for the past several years has convinced us that temperance can be strengthened and not stymied by the formation of a new coordinated structure to deal positively and powerfully with Christian Social Concerns.

Under the recommended plan, with adoption of proposed amendments, each agency will be enlarged for more effective service. Given autonomous controls, through cooperative endeavor, each division will enjoy larger freedoms, with greater Church support, than the present legislation allows.

If the proposed amendments are adopted, and if adequate financial support is provided, the new Board can accomplish more for the Church and society than could be achieved through separate operations.

Delegates should satisfy themselves as to whether an adequate "study" has been made, as directed by the 1956 General Conference. It is not too late to provide for a more satisfactory evaluation of all the factors involved in this tremendously important proposal.

White House asked to lead war on obscenity

Sen. Hugh Scott (R-Pa.) introduced a joint resolution in Congress asking the President to call a national conference of federal, state, and local officials, members of civic and religious organizations and the general public to consider the growing problem of pornography in books, motion pictures, magazines, and other aspects of U. S. life.

Sen. Scott pointed out that legislation is pending to give the Postmaster General more authority to remove smut from the mail, but said, "This would not control the production and distribution of such materials at the local and community level."

"The Federal government cannot clamp down except at the point of interstate transmission," he pointed out.

The proposed national conference, however, Sen. Scott said, could:

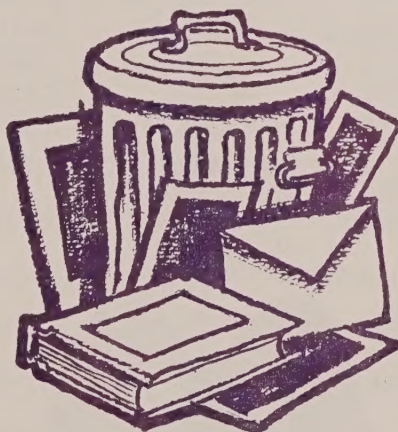
- 1) Explore methods of combatting obscene materials at the various levels of government responsibility.
- 2) Provide for increased cooperation and coordination of federal and

state officials in suppression of the traffic.

- 3) Consider ways and means of informing the public and obtaining public support for the enforcement drive.

- 4) Enlist the cooperation of all legitimate publishers and information media to cooperate in the clean-up drive.

- 5) Formulate recommendations for action to combat this threat "to the minds and morals of our young people."



Newspaperman joins war on narcotics peddlers

Colonel C. S. Smith, publisher of the *Herald American* newspapers in Los Angeles county has recommended stiffer penalties for narcotics peddlers.

Recently in a column that appeared in his newspapers, he urged a sentence of 20 to 30 years for pushers of heroin or morphine and other harmful narcotics.

In addition, he urged arresting narcotic addicts and committing them to a hospital for treatment. After treatment, Smith would recommend continued parole as wards of the court. Monthly checkups would determine whether or not addiction is

arrested. If "hooked" again, addicts would be recommitted.

The value of this system for California, stated Mr. Smith, would be to "make the punishment so great that the prospective profits will not outweigh the danger of being sent up practically for life." Also, it would "retire the users so that the pushers have no customers."

Previously, the Elks clubs of California had secured signatures of one million persons asking the legislature to enact laws making the mandatory, minimum sentence 30 years for convicted narcotics pushers.

Wicke urges ministers to oppose gambling

Bishop Lloyd C. Wicke of the Methodist Pittsburgh area has called on ministers of the 467 churches in the Pittsburgh Conference to help defeat pari-mutuel betting referendums at the polls this month.

In a letter to the ministers, the Bishop warned that "if this is approved in any county in the state it will be the opening wedge for similar betting on flat racing and later for other forms of legalized gambling from which our state has been free."

"One needs only to examine practices which have grown up in other states to learn that if gambling is legalized here we can expect political corruption, an increase in criminal activities, extra expenditures for police protection and relief payments, and allied evils to follow in its wake," the Bishop stated. "This is not to mention the adverse effect which will be felt on legitimate trade when the racing season is in progress."

Bishop Wicke pointed out that every Pennsylvania citizen should be interested as all counties would ultimately be involved. "A race track with pari-mutuel betting in Fayette county will most certainly affect the citizens of Greene county, for example," he said.

In concluding his appeal, Bishop Wicke said "It is now clear that, as Christians who believe in the Protestant concepts of morality, we have been given the opportunity to uphold them before our fellow men. If we can muster a firm show of solidarity on this important moral issue, we have an excellent opportunity also to win the day for the principle of Christ as we understand them."

Members on trial must honor vow not to smoke

The Judicial Council of The Methodist Church has ruled that a Board of Ministerial Training and Qualifi-

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cations can refuse to recommend for ordination members on trial who break their promise to abstain from the use of tobacco.

In decision number 157, the council reversed a ruling by Bishop William T. Watkins. The Memphis Annual Conference Board of Ministerial Training and Qualifications had asked the Bishop to rule on its authority to refuse to recommend for ordination members on trial who violate provisions in the *Discipline* (paragraph 322, 5—5) against the use of tobacco.

Bishop Watkins had ruled the board did not have such authority, that members on trial had a right to the judicial procedures of church courts and that failure of the board to recommend for the reason set forth would have all the legal effects of a trial while denying the right of trial.

The Judicial Council, however, held that a member on trial "is on a distinctly different relation to an annual conference from a member in full connection, that he is, as the *Discipline* states, on probation as to his character, his preaching, and his competence as a pastor, and that the Board of Ministerial Training and Qualifications has been given definite responsibilities and broad discretionary powers in guiding and counseling a member on trial and in making recommendations based upon his character and habits of life." It declared that no basic right is denied a member on trial by a decision of the Board of Ministerial Training and Qualifications not to recommend him.

An annual conference board, said the decision, may refuse to recommend a candidate who has violated his ministerial vows, including the promise to abstain from tobacco. —*The Christian Advocate*

VA hospitals treat thousands of alcoholics

One of the "hidden costs" of war was released recently by the Bio-

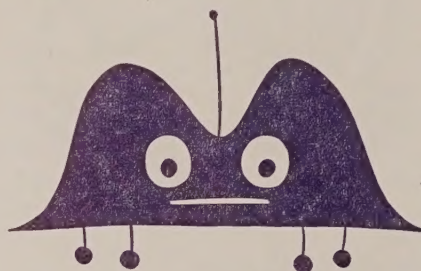
metrics Service Department of Medicine and Surgery, Veterans Administration.

The report indicates that during the 10-year period 1949-1958, 158,280 veterans with a principal or associated diagnosis of alcoholism and alcoholic psychosis were discharged from VA and non-VA hospitals under VA auspices, after treatment.

It is interesting to note that the number discharged increased steadily throughout the decade.

Year	Alcoholism	Alc. Psychosis
1949	9,732	2,818
1950	10,383	2,706
1951	9,918	*
1952	10,090	2,664
1953	10,988	3,176
1954	11,324	3,564
1955	12,524	4,004
1956	14,748	4,460
1957	15,855	5,305
1958	16,395	5,000

* Data not available. Total for 1951 estimated at 2,635.



"Stop Driving Us Crazy" used on educational tv

The new Board of Temperance traffic safety film "Stop Driving Us Crazy" was the focal point of a recent educational television program produced by the Springfield, Mo., public school system.

The TV program emphasized that teenagers should remember that Christian principles can be applied to driving a car. High school students from Springfield participated in a panel discussion following the screening of the film.

All the students were products of Springfield's compulsory driving education classes, the first such classes to be organized in the United States.

Seen on television

"Stop Driving Us Crazy" has now been shown on more than 70 television stations as a public service. TV viewers number well over one million according to best estimates. It is expected that 300 TV stations will use the film by the end of 1960.

Liquor lobbyists at work in Washington

Revealing inside information on the activities of liquor lobbyists in Washington was included in a recent column carried by the *Brewers Journal*.

Writer Emmet Dougherty indicated that "since noon of Jan. 6 when the Second Session of the 86th Congress began, representatives of the alcoholic beverage trades in the national capital had held themselves in readiness for any calls from legislators." This is the understatement of the year.

At one count there were 21 registered lobbyists for liquor, beer and wine interests in Washington, working full time. Many other unregistered lobbyists are also on hand.

Dougherty indicated that these representatives are "anxious" to have their services used, and that the setting up of the corps of industry observers has been a wise and helpful enterprise.

"Beverages perhaps lead the field of commodities in the national economy which specialize in having competent persons on the ground in Washington to offer what information and assistance may be desired," the writer continues.

Listing the issues liquor lobbyists will try to influence during this Congressional session, the column includes cancelling Korean war taxes on spirits, wines and beer; complete repeal of the cabaret tax, or at least a cutting of the cabaret tax by 10 per cent; amendment of the Small Business Administration act to cancel out the provision which now holds that small business whose principal source of income comes from the sale of alcoholic beverages may not apply for SBA loans.—*R.B.*

President Eisenhower in a news conference March 30 stated that one of the chief reasons for disarmament talks was to check the growth of the “nuclear club.” He was referring to many countries now developing nuclear reactors and experimenting in the manufacture of atomic weapons.

We all talked about the “fourth country problem” until France exploded recently two atomic bombs in the Sahara. This makes the nuclear ratio three to one in favor of the Western nations. As Russia seeks parity France’s actions may force the USSR to share her bombs and add to the nuclear powers in the Eastern bloc.

Really it is no longer relevant to speak about the “fifth country problem” or the “sixth country problem” since at least 12 nations are technically able to embark on a nuclear weapons program; eight more are considered fairly competent and capable, and six additional countries are economically capable but momentarily lack the industrial and scientific factors of such a development. It is the “nth country problem.”

In his noteworthy address before the National Press club in Washington, D.C. Feb. 18, Secretary of State Christian A.

Herter gave two motives which led us into the current disarmament conference. One was the danger of war by miscalculation. The other, the spread of nuclear weapons, he described in these words:

“The proliferating production of nuclear weapons might eventually enable almost any country, however irresponsible, to secure those weapons. . . . But we are concerned lest the spread become wholly unmanageable. The more nations that

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**WORLD
PEACE**

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have the power to trigger off a nuclear war, the greater the chance that some nation might use this power in haste or blind folly."

A report from a source in India that People's China would detonate their first atomic blast last month apparently was false since no such explosion has been recorded by observation stations. A key American scientist believes that Red China will not burst its first atomic bomb before 1962, but will probably have "a good respectable stockpile by 1965."

Bomb, bomb, who's got the...

Of course, the problem is not simply the multiplication of the danger of miscalculation and accidental hazard with each new country possessing such weapons. The presumption is that smaller nations would not show the responsibility of "Great Powers" in the matter. The latter, holding this position, do not seem to realize there is a bit of smugness and hypocrisy here. Great and powerful governments have not always acted responsibly. Nonetheless, major nations are curbed in part by several factors. They have undergone the longer development processes of weapon production and more clearly realize the dangers. The influences and pressures of their allies and satellites press upon them. Also, economic, political and social alternatives available due to their vast resources give major nations greater freedom of action.

The serious aspects of the problem become apparent when not only many small countries are involved but since bombs might fall into the hands of dictators, revolutionaries, or military juntas who could blackmail not only their own country, but perhaps a continent, and might endanger the entire world.

Costs are lower

Some estimates indicate that a suitcase size A-Bomb now costs less than the average house and can be manufactured by trained experts in a matter of a few weeks. Dr. Linus Pauling,

Nobel prize winner, speaking recently in Chicago, stated that the largest H-Bomb we now have in quantity, "Bravo," a 20 megaton bomb size (each equivalent to three times the explosives used in all the wars in history put together) now costs only about \$150,000 per bomb to build. Some estimates indicate we have perhaps four times as many as necessary to eliminate all life on earth.

The uncertainty as to what an irresponsible person might do was exemplified not many weeks ago when a fighter pilot in a MIG-17 strafed two of President Sukarno's palaces in Indonesia, striking down four persons in the first building. His action was due to a personal grievance.



Concern is spreading

Concern over the increase in such weaponry has also been expressed in the last two General Assemblies of the United Nations. Frank Aiken, the Irish Minister for External Affairs, in addressing the last General Assembly said:

"I greatly fear that we are now on the edge of a slippery slope: that before long, if we do not check this disastrous progress, the momentum acquired will be such that it will be beyond any human power to halt the increasingly rapid descent towards destruction. . . . If agreement on limitations cannot now be attained, that very fact, combined with what is

known of the atomic capabilities of certain states, will impel other states to reconsider their atomic policies and seek individual safety through nuclear arms. The pattern, like that of panic, is one of numerous, isolated, desperate actions, each aimed at individual safety and all together bringing on collective disaster."

Shall U. S. share its deterrents?

A second related problem deals with the sharing of nuclear information and materials. On the one hand, several countries understandably exhibit fear and uncertainty over permitting us to maintain and control missile bases on their territory, armed with nuclear weaponry. Also, they feel as allies that they should be trusted with all the means of defense we ourselves possess. They further point out that their vulnerability due to location is much greater than ours. In some countries there is uncertainty as to whether, in a showdown, the United States would really defend them. Of course, it is hard for us to understand their dubiousness on this point.

While we seek both their full support and the widest dispersion of retaliatory weapons, we rightly hesitate when we regard the weakness of certain governments especially those resting on uneasy coalitions. Also the uncertain courses some nations like Germany have pursued makes us hesitate.

Some proponents of sharing bomb materials even suggest that this will stop some nations from going ahead on their own, so that the end result will be the same in either case. Several proposals have been offered.

One government leader even suggests a sort of do-it-yourself kit by which, within current laws, most of our allies could obtain whatever was wanted.

One school of thought would broaden these laws even beyond the agreement signed last year which began the first stages of a nuclear give-away.

Others are devising executive steps which do not infringe on existing law or require new legislation.

To all of these propositions many students of the nuclear problem object vigorously. Any such policy, they contend, will definitely enlarge the hazards.

How shall an answer be found?

The beginnings of an adequate answer will not be found as long as sharp sides are taken and the two positions seek to outshout and outmaneuver each other. The first requisite would seem to be serious concern and study of the whole problem by numbers of reputable groups and interested citizens. A pre-requisite is a much more adequate survey and statement of the technical factors by both military strategists and scientists. This involves less unnecessary secrecy and a more realistic notion of classified information. Moreover, the position cannot be left to the military as such, for very largely the issue rests on political, social and cultural factors of the countries involved. This, therefore, is a human, rather than a technical question, and must be answered in terms of broad-gauged diplomacy rather than military tactics.

World Refugee Year Is Methodist Concern

A four cent World Refugee Year commemorative stamp was placed on sale the first week in April.

Also, the U.S. Committee for Refugees has announced a national poster for the World Refugee Year. The poster, in red, blue and black, designed by Henry Koehler, a distinguished member of the Society of Illustrators, emphasizes the theme, "The homeless of the world still wait."

Refugees are but part of the long-range world migration problem. This is the century of man on the move and the shifting of families and peoples has developed markedly each new decade.

This has a practical concern for Methodists. We have had a vigorous program for emergency relief due to war, disaster, homelessness, or

Churchmen have a personal direct interest in the problem, since their survival or extinction is in the picture, as clearly as that of anyone else. But also churchmen have the distinct duty of seeing that a valid and significant moral analysis of the total situation enters into the picture and helps perfect the solution.

Nothing has been more cloudy than confused ethical appraisals about the nuclear situation and the moral values of a space age. Usually the failure has arisen in one of two ways. First, pious and well-meaning men often apply conventional morality, resounding in platitudes. Or we expect scientists and generals to enunciate moral maxims relevant not only to their knowledge but to the whole human enterprise.

To this confused situation Christians must speak both forthrightly and sensibly. As one man put it to the church bluntly in an acute crisis a few years ago:

"If you have anything peculiarly Christian to say at this hour, for God's sake say it! If you have nothing to say but the echo of what is heard on every street corner and in every luncheon club in the land, for God's sake keep still!"—DT

for other such substantial reasons. Methodist Committee for Overseas Relief has done an exemplary work and the Methodist people have responded generously whenever they have sensed the need.

But there is concern about long-range problems involved in migration and the ministry of the Church to people homeless and on the move.

That Methodists have a real concern at this point, both to minister in the name of Christ to such persons and groups, and to support the individual's quest for the locale of a better and happier life, will be one of the issues coming before General Conference through memorials adopted by the Woman's Division and MCOR committees. Here is a world-wide social concern to which all of us ought to be alert.

by Daniel E. Taylor

To everyone peace is a goal. This applies to the nation and its policy as well as to the aims of churchmen. Too often in America it is an implicit goal more assumed than spoken about.

Since even good things are easily perverted, those holding peace as a goal must ward off three temptations. To some peace as a goal becomes a narrow obsession crowding out the broader conditions on which peace rests. Others split the goal from the means of achieving it. They will use any methods to achieve the end. But the route pre-determines the destination. Most military solutions are especially vulnerable to this weakness. Still others make peace a futurism—some day, but not as things are now! Thus, they go on hoping, but not doing.

But to Christians peace is something more than a goal. It is a way. A way of concord and good will, of brotherhood and cooperation, wherever the Spirit of God is present. It is a way revealed in Christ and given to the Church at Pentecost. Peace is already here and effective wherever God's purpose and presence predominates in group living. The task is more to exhibit a present fact than pull an ideal down from heaven or out of the future. The gift of peace needs to be shared more than sought after.

Finally peace is a work—a stubborn, substantial, arduous work to be undertaken. It is a task so broad that every interest and vocation will find a part. Moreover, each of us will have plenty to do before peace is obtained. It is a chore desperately needing the efforts of multitudes of concerned and deeply committed men and women under the banner of Christ. It is something to be attempted more than studied or talked about. "Blessed are the peace-makers!"

Japanese Christians give reaction to new treaty with United States

In the latter part of January the Prime Minister of Japan, Nobusuke Kishi, journeyed to the United States to affix his signature to a new treaty with the United States.

This treaty brings Japan into an alliance with the United States as an equal, whereas the pact of 1951 assumed the inferiority of Japan and provided that American forces should be stationed there "to deter armed attack upon Japan."

The new treaty states that "for the purpose of contributing to the security of Japan and the maintenance of international peace and security in the Far East, the United States is granted the use by its land, air, and naval forces of facilities and areas in Japan."

Japan is no longer expected to contribute to the support of U.S. military forces stationed there. Last year it spent \$30 million for that purpose.

The pact and accompanying notes pay honor to the United Nations and recognize that disarmament is of urgent and central importance and that nuclear tests should cease.

Research Institute Statement

In July, 1959, the National Christian Council of Japan asked its research institute to prepare a statement on the proposed treaty. The statement was adopted on Dec. 5 and presented to the standing executive committee of the United Church on Dec. 7. The standing committee received the statement without adopting it but gave unanimous approval to its publication as a statement of the Institute.

Excerpts follow:

"Confessing the lordship of Christ over the world, the church is commanded to live in every area of life in the world in a manner appropriate to her confession. . . . If the church today is to carry out faithfully even at the very center of political life her prophetic function as 'watchman' and her socially purifying role as 'salt of the earth,' she cannot remain silent in

relation to . . . the revision of the Japanese-American security pact.

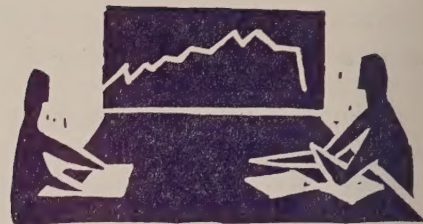
"As a nation dedicated to a new beginning at the point of repentance over the tragic error of irresponsible militarism in the past we resolved that the error should not be repeated again and led the world in the renunciation of war and in the steadfast resolve for peace.

"However, in accordance with the change in the international situation following the close of the war our country was obliged to establish as a product of the cold war the Japanese-American security system.

"Today when the cry for the cessation of the cold war and for world peace is rising higher and higher among all nations . . . the precipitate action of the government toward security revision, toward strengthening the rearmament of our country, toward setting up a hypothetical enemy and urging military alliance with a specified country represents a backward course in the current of world affairs . . .



"We are also greatly concerned that as a result of the policy of our government we will . . . facilitate the taking of a stand which will increasingly isolate Japan from other nations in Asia and again make her a threat to her neighboring countries.



"Even though it is conceivable that the security system and the present revision may be profitable in terms of our economic existence, we categorically denounce the easy path of the enlarging of munitions industries and all related measures as a means of securing Japan's economic prosperity.

"We issue the above statement not for any political standpoint but as a decision in faith as we seek here and now to be obedient to our living Lord Jesus Christ."

Conflicting views aired on fall-out question

The argument between conflicting viewpoints keeps on concerning the matter of radiation danger from fall-out.

In recent weeks Arthur S. Fleming, secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, announced that his department would accept the recommendation of the International Committee on Radiation Protection which has sharply cut the amount of Strontium-90 levels that can be allowed to safely remain in human food. The former limit of 80 micromicro curies per liter has been reduced to 33.

But the same week Dr. Merrill Eisenbud of New York university stated that the radiation damage to humans was "really too small to be measured and if it could not be measured, why worry about it?"

Meanwhile, *Consumer Reports* devotes a major section of its February issue to radioactivity in our milk as based on data collected over 27 cities. The report shows that locally Strontium-90 levels have fluctuated widely and unpredictably. The report concludes: "The average level seems to have risen again, but no one knows if the increase is significant and the government still is dragging its feet."

...at your service



PAMPHLETS

This Business of People — by Thelma Ann Reynolds; 1960 Copyright by the Board of Hospitals and Homes of The Methodist Church; 740 Rush street, Chicago 11, Ill.; \$1.

To be truly workable, a public relations program must include two important factors: honest, favorable interpretation to the public, and honest interpretation of the public's opinion.

In this booklet dealing with public relations for Methodist hospitals and homes, both of these factors are evident.

The well-illustrated booklet could not cover everything. It does cover the most important phases of public relations for Methodist hospitals and homes with such topics as: Your community public, Personnel in the picture, To look good is to be good, and Cultivating the board.

It includes a list of special projects for improving public relations for Methodist hospitals and homes and a brief list of suggested public relations resource materials.

In the foreword, Dr. Olin E. Oeschleger, general secretary of the board, of Methodist Hospitals and Homes, wraps the booklet up very well by saying, "The business of our Methodist hospitals and homes is *This Business of people.*"

Reprints of the special *New York Times* article, "Extremists Try to Curb Clergy" and editorial, "An Attack on Religion" (pages 3-6 this issue) are available from *Contact* at the following prices. 1-100 copies, 5 cents each; 100 plus, \$3 per 100.

The Daily Christian Advocate edited by the staff of *Christian Advocate* and *Together* magazines; order from *The Daily Christian Advocate*, 740 Rush street, Chicago 11, Ill.; daily via air mail \$5; daily issues mailed in one package May 15, \$2; bound volume mailed Sept. 1, \$3.

Each day a staff of trained stenotypists transcribe the "word for word" proceedings. This daily record contains interesting stories, facts and sidelights of the Conference:

- The Episcopal address (Council of Bishops' report to the church).
- Story of Methodism in action around the world, related by leaders of our boards, commissions and agencies.
- Day by day account of the votes taken by delegates on Memorials to amend present laws, create new ones.
- Historical facts, events, debates, devotionals and other inspirational highlights.

Deflating the Professional Bigot by the Institute of Human Relations of the American Jewish committee; order from the Institute of Human Relations, 165 East 56 street, New York 22, N. Y.; 15 cents per copy.

This pamphlet is the story of how a bigot can be thwarted.

Techniques suggested include:

1) restriction of publicity, not a formal restriction upon the right of expression, but simply a case of not listening. If people do not listen to a bigot he has no audience.

2) an attempt to immunize the public against the bigot's talk. This requires constant activity in the presentation of good, solid, reliable information.

3) the quarantine treatment helping people to isolate the bigot by not attending his meetings.

There are several suggestions of positive nature as well:

1) competent community relations organizations can observe the activities of the hate-mongers and be pre-

pared to furnish sound information to those who inquire.

2) When rabble-rouser is expected to visit a community, his opinions, his sources, his background and character can be revealed to city officials and heads of organizations.

3) after a rabble-rouser has rented a hall, there should be no public argument about it. If there is a right to cancel the proprietor might do so, but if it would present the basis for grievance by the hate-monger, he should not be asked to withdraw.

4) if the literature of the bigot is circulated, the best way to counteract it is by interesting people in projects and information which is wholesome and to improve group relations rather than deteriorate them.

MFSA plans annual meeting

Annual meeting of The Methodist Federation for Social Action will be held in Denver, Colo., immediately preceding the General Conference. Registration and organization begin at 1:00 p.m. Monday, April 25, at the Central YMCA, 25 East 16 avenue.

Keynote address to which the public is invited at Trinity Methodist church is scheduled for 4:00 p.m. The speaker will be Dr. Donald O. Soper of West End Methodist Mission in London, Lyman Beecher, Lecturer at Yale, 1960.

All other meetings Monday evening and all day Tuesday will be at the Central YMCA.

General board staffs and conference sessions

Annual Conference sessions are now being held. Conference chairmen of any of the boards should contact the general staff members to speak during the Conference session.

Dateline

(continued from page 2)

The House of Representatives Committee of the Judiciary has reported favorably on H. R. 431 which would call a White House Conference on Narcotics.

The Methodist General Board of Social and Economic Relations has voted to ask that three General Secretaries be named for the new Board of Christian Social Concerns, one for each division.

The action will go in the form of an appeal to the Coordinating Council and a memorial to the General Conference.

The Coordinating Council plan for uniting the Boards of Temperance, World Peace, and Social & Economic Relations (Feb. 15 *Contact*) calls for one over-all General Secretary and three Associate General Secretaries, who would be responsible for program and promotion in divisions of Temperance and General Welfare; Peace and World Order; and Human Relations and Economic Affairs.

The General Board of Temperance has taken similar action, as has the Interboard Commission on Christian Social Relations, coordinating agency for the three boards this quadrennium.

The executive committee of the Board of World Peace took action unanimously favoring a three secretarial plan in January and the board is currently polling its members to get their reaction.

Civil rights legislation may pass the Senate as *Contact* goes to press, or it may be two weeks longer.

Continued Southern nibbling at the bill over seven weeks has pretty well watered down the original proposals. Here's the story:

Section 1, for example, originally designed to prevent another Little Rock by punishing interference with school desegregation orders, now has been broadened into a general criminal statute aimed at obstruction of any court orders.

Section 2, the anti-bombing section, was similarly broadened.

Section 3, requiring preservation of local voting records, has been whittled from a 36-month requirement to 22 months.

The section providing Federal aid to communities that integrate their schools, and affirming the Supreme Court school decisions as the law of the land, has been frozen out of the bill altogether.

The section providing education for children of servicemen in areas where schools have been closed, had its enabling provisions cut back.

The section giving statutory authority to the President's Committee on (Non-discrimination in) Government Contracts, has been tabled.

Finally, the voter referee "heart" of the bill has received a House-Senate going over that leaves its effectiveness at least open to question.

The CBS television Playhouse 90 presentation "Alas Babylon," April 3, was an outstanding indication of a too often overlooked fact. Issues of crucial importance, in this case the arms race and atomic warfare, can be presented on television in dramatic fashion and for public



consumption. The public does not have to be fed a continuous diet of westerns and happy endings.

This television play ranks with the film "On The Beach" as a major contribution to public thinking on the issue of survival in an atomic age.

The number of episcopal areas in U.S. Methodism could be increased from 37 to as many as 44 if certain resolutions now being forwarded to the 1960 General Conference receive

favorable action. If the memorials pass, each of the six jurisdictions would be entitled to a minimum of five bishops rather than four. The change would result in adding one more area to each of the jurisdictions except the North Central. Two jurisdictions, North Eastern and South Central, are each eligible for a new area under existing church law.

Crime against persons rose seven per cent in 1959 and crimes against property increased one per cent according to preliminary crime data from cities of over 25,000 population. The information has just been released by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

In Los Angeles, radio station KFWB has put its facilities at the disposal of a student crusade against narcotics. A saturation spot campaign is running around-the-clock, asking for sterner legislation against dope peddlers servicing teenagers, and for funds to continue the campaign. Law enforcement officers and students have recorded 30-second spot announcements. Funds will be used to send students to Sacramento to urge the state legislature to pass special strictures against the narcotics trade.

Bishop Dana Dawson, episcopal leader of The Methodist Kansas area has announced he will retire this summer. Under church law, the 67-year-old bishop could serve for another four years before compulsory retirement, but he said that he had decided to retire in June for health reasons upon the advice of physicians.

Bishop Dawson's retirement brings to four the number of bishops taking early retirement at this time.

Bishop William T. Watkins of the Louisville area retired last October, and Bishop G. Bromley Oxnham of Washington, D. C. and Bishop H. Clifford Northcutt of Madison, Wis., have served notice that they will retire at their respective jurisdictional conferences this summer.

Bishop Dawson has served with distinction on several national church agencies including the General Board of Temperance.